The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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The people never give up their liberties but under some delusion.—Edmund Burke.

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TRADE UNIONS FAVOR MASS, NOT GROUP, EDUCATION

ECONOMICS—The science which treats of wealth, its production, distribution, etc.—Century dictionary.

The American bankers' association will endow scholarships in colleges to promote economic research and bring about a wider understanding of economics.

It is fair to assume that this education will not overlook the bankers' theory of economics.

Or, in other words, bankers will supply funds for a wider acceptance of their views.

As legislation is based on solid public opinion, this wider acceptance of bankers' economics will be followed by laws that reflect that view.

The bankers' policy may serve to remind trade unionists of the educational program of the A. F. of L., working in conjunction with the Workers' Education Bureau.

Labor does not endow colleges or establish chairs in universities, but it is developing workers' colleges, study classes and educational committees, while urging compulsory education in our public schools for every youth.

Workers' education is based on the theory that if the masses of the people are to reach their full stature they must develop intellectually as well as physically—that every spiritual power of mankind must be stirred.

While economics is but one phase of the workers' educational program, the study of the production of wealth and its distribution must not have as its background the commodity theory of labor, nor profits, nor percentage.

Knowledge must be humanized.

The aspirations and struggles for a fuller life can not rest on a dollar-and-cents basis.

Neither is intellectual expansion possible through propaganda or education that is only intended to benefit small groups.

If democracy is to function the intellectual capacity of the masses must be widened.

Let every unionist join the organizing and educational movement of the A. F. of L. and the Union Label Trades Department

MINERS' CERTIFICATE LAW PROTECTS WORKERS' LIVES

The favorite indoor sport during the anthracite suspension is to attack the miners' certificate law of Pennsylvania, which provides that these workers must pass an examination conducted by the state before they can secure employment.

The public is led to believe that through this law the miners maintain a monopoly of this work, and that if the law were repealed employment would be free.

The Wall Street Journal voices this attitude when it asks: "What keeps the Pennsylvania miner's certificate law on the statute books?"

The answer is: An awakened social conscience.

The law antedates organization of miners in the anthracite region. It was passed when the people of Pennsylvania were sickened because these mines were murder holes.

The law is a recognition of horrible casualties in the hard coal mines at that time. The law expresses the revulsion of popular sentiment because of deaths of untrained men.

All anthracite mines are gaseous. A practical miner knows when he is in gas. An inexperienced man blunders in and jeopardizes his own life as well as the lives of those who work with him.

A competent miner can measure the amount of gas in a working place.

He knows how to test for gas with his safety lamp without igniting the gas.

The miner's certificate law is a safety measure of the most primitive character. Those who oppose it are either ignorant of this industry or they are willing to re-establish slaughter conditions in the anthracite mines.

A. F. OF L. CHIEF PLEDGES FAITH IN TRADE UNIONISM

Atlantic City, Oct. 10.—Adherence to trade union fundamentals was pledged by William Green in presiding over the first session of his first convention as president of the A. F. of L.

While the new executive's declaration is in conformity with his life-long efforts in behalf of the wage earners, delegates applauded the emphatic affirmation of trade union faith. He was roundly cheered at other portions of his opening address, especially these declarations:

That trade unionism is a growth, rather than a series of upheavals; that labor has just begun to fight for the child labor amendment and that the injunction in strike times is a perversion of government.

"It is our purpose," he said, "to mobilize the economic strength of the workers in every city, town and village of the American continent. We realize that the salvation of the workers lies first in organization. That is a primary necessity, to be only with the mobilization of the economic strength of the workers can we reach out and wring from hostile and reluctant employers that degree of social and industrial justice to which every working man and woman is entitled."

He again brought the convention to its feet when he declared for "a policy as flexible as trade union traditions may permit."

"What is necessary for us to be rigid and immovable," he said, "there we will stand like the rock of Gibraltar. When it is necessary for us to adjust ourselves to policies and conditions, we with our judgment and wisdom will gladly do so.

"Our purpose will be that of doing right by those who will do right by us, by negotiating with friendly employers, by co-operating with all the forces that make for the good of human kind, with the purpose, as we develop our economic strength, to attack vigorously, and assault with all the power we possess, the citidal of privilege until we establish firmly within the economic, social and industrial life of our nation this great organized labor movement we love."

In discussing abuses of the injunction, President Green said:

"If we have the right to exist in America, then we demand that the courts allow us to be free in the exercise of that right. What we complain of is the abuse of government. We claim the right to criticize the usurpation of power by any institution create under our form of government."

The late President Gompers was referred to as "a great leader and crusader whose foresight and vision are not yet fully appreciated." "I can not help but think," said President Green, "that even though he is not here in person, his spirit is with us, and I believe I represent the sentiments of the overwhelming majority of trade unionists that we prefer the philosophy of Samuel Gompers, we prefer the trade unionism he preached, we prefer the doctrine he propounded, rather than the vague theories that are offered therefor."

Non-Union Workers Spend Wages Under Orders Of Feudal Masters

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 10.—Anti-union coal owners in this state are compelling their serfs to sign an agreement that they will purchase no union-made article and maintain no relation with union men or with friends and sympathizers of trade unionism.

These non-union workers, who have reached the lowest level of serfdom, previously signed "yellow-dog" contracts, in which they pledge not to join the miners' union.

The "yellow dog" is now extended to the few dollars the employe may receive after the company store has helped itself to his low wage.

These non-union workers live in houses that are surrounded by gun men and guards. During the night electric lights destroy all privacy. The purpose is to make it impossible for a trade unionist to visit the non-union miner.

With injunctions without number issued by subservient courts, the anti-union coal owners have established complete serfdom in this state, though their publicity agents issue propaganda on the "free and independent" workers who can not join a union, who are paid low wages, who are told who can visit them, and how they may spend their money. When they enter the non-union mines they take their lives in their hands because of the coal owners' disregard for the West Virginia mining laws. Last August 41 of these unfortunates lost their lives because of lack of timbering and other safety devices.

LABOR PRODUCES MORE; BOSSES NOT SATISFIED

New York, Oct. 10.—"The vast quantity of propaganda paid by textile manufacturers who recently reduced wages is false and malicious," said Thomas F. McMahon, president of the United Textile Workers.

"The consuming public is told that New England mill workers must double their production if the industry is to remain in this section of our country. None know better than those making these statements that the per capita production of the textile operatives is now twice, and in many cases three and four times, what it was one year ago, without a corresponding wage increase.

"Today the weaver is forced to produce from 300 to 400 per cent more work than 20 years ago, with an increase of 100 per cent in the cost of living during that period. It is apparent that all machinery improvement is to enhance the capital invested and not for a fair division among those who make increased production possible. The human element is disregarded.

"When we consider the difference in the product of New England mills with 20 years ago —not only in the grade and style of fabric, but in the enormous difference in value—we are astounded at the continuous howl of 'wolf' by capitalistic textile barons.

"If dividends and the cost of management were maintained at the same relative cost that labor was maintained during the last 20 years the financial condition of our mills would be much better than at the present time."

CHARGES MONOPOLY IN ALUMINUM FIELD

Boston, Oct. 10.—A $15,000,000 suit against the Aluminum company of America has been filed in the federal court here by George D. Haskell of Springfield, president of the Bausch tool company.

The plaintiff alleges that he entered into a contract with the Quebec aluminum company and that the Aluminum company of America conspired to have the contract repudiated.

The defendant is an uncertain "as the time when death will come."

"The government," he said, "is the owner of a number of the basic mechanical plants in the world, and to see them going into decay and rot, and their splendid equipment dismantled and destroyed, causes one to wonder at methods adopted by the budget bureau. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been invested in these wonderful mechanical institutions, which are being discarded, while millions upon millions of dollars' worth of contracts are let to private manufacturing concerns. This work could be produced more rapidly and cheaply by the government in its own mechanical establishments."

NAVY YARD WORKERS MEET

Washington, Oct. 10.—N. P. Alifas was elected president of the Washington navy yard and arsenal district of the International Association of Machinists for the eighth consecutive term at the biennial convention here.

The convention urged that all government work be performed in government industrial establishments.

Increased retirement pensions were favored and changes were urged in the efficiency system which will eliminate discrimination against union employes. The convention declared for a definite understanding with governmental departments for shop committee recognition and the right of committee men to perform their duties without suffering in their efficiency markings.

WORKERS TIED TO JOB BY COMPANY "UNION"

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 10.—"The company 'union,' stock ownership and group insurance are intended to tie workers to their jobs and make them believe they are partners of the company, and that trade-unionism is not necessary," said James O'Connell, president of the A. F. of L. metal trades department, in his annual report.

Because of the administration's economy policy at Washington, President O'Connell said that employment in the government's mechanical departments is as uncertain "as the time when death will come."

"The government," he said, "is the owner of a number of the basic mechanical plants in the world, and to see them going into decay and rot, and their splendid equipment dismantled and destroyed, causes one to wonder at methods adopted by the budget bureau. Hundreds of millions of dollars have been invested in these wonderful mechanical institutions, which are being discarded, while millions upon millions of dollars' worth of contracts are let to private manufacturing concerns. This work could be produced more rapidly and cheaply by the government in its own mechanical establishments."

COMPENSATION PLAN ADOPTED IN ARIZONA

Phoenix, Ariz., Oct. 10.—At a special election voters in this state have written a workmen's compensation provision into the Arizona constitution. Governor Hunt appointed a compensation commission before the official vote was announced.

The proposal was passed by the last legislature, and since then it has been subjected to unceasing opposition by ambulance-chasing lawyers and large employers. Every unfair method was resorted to by these forces to confuse the people.

Organized labor took a leading part in support of the constitutional change.

NON-MILITARY ZONES FAVORED BY BRITISH

Washington, Oct. 10.—"Demilitarized zones" was favored by Brigadier General Spears, a member of the British delegation of the interparliamentary union.

General Spears proposed to the lawmakers of the world that neighboring nations consent to establish these zones in which no troops or fortification would be permitted and across which no armed force might pass.

He pointed to the agreement between Norway and Sweden, and to the limitation of armament agreement between the United States and Great Britain on the great lakes in 1817 as two successful experiments of a similar nature.

"Experience has taught us," said General Spears, "that once two nations have mobilized, war between them is inevitable. They fly at each other from sheer fear that delayed action on their part may prove to the advantage of their opponent. Treaties can not deal with this situation. No state will bind itself not to take protective measures which, if neglected, might expose it to destruction.

"But if a demilitarized zone is established these difficulties will disappear. An act of aggression will then consist of one thing and one thing only, that is in the violation of the zone. The whole world will then know who the aggressor is, and the attacked state will be assured of the support of the states guaranteeing the zone."

CANADIAN "JINGOES" WOULD DIVIDE LABOR

Ottawa, Ontario, Oct. 10.—Low-wage employers are encouraging "jingoes" in their propaganda against Canadian workers remaining members of international trade unions affiliated to the A. F. of L.

These elements have very little in common except to break up the bona fide trade unions, according to the Canadian Congress Journal, official publication of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

The C. C. J. says that anti-unionists take advantage of every little incident, many of which are distorted and misrepresented "merely for the purpose of accomplishing their own ends."

"Almost without exception the public press of Canada treats international trade unions as a public menace and infers that their officers are unpatriotic citizens, although they were loud in their praises of their support given to Canada by these same international trade unions during the dark years of the war. This support was not so discernible from many of the organizations they would now substitute for the international trade unions."

SANE PERSONS IN ASYLUM

Washington, Oct. 10.—Witnesses before the District of Columbia federal grand jury testified that there are many persons confined in St. Elizabeths, a government hospital for the insane, "who are not now and who never were insane." It is charged that these persons were sent to the hospital for ulterior motives.

More than 1,000 war veterans are confined in the institution. The hospital houses 4,400 patients, and the report infers that they are packed in like sardines.

LABOR BANK GROWS

New York, Oct. 10.—An oversubscription of the authorized increase in capital of the Federation bank of the A. F. of L. announced by Peter J. Brady, president. The institution has accumulated its resources in excess of $12,500,000 since it was launched a little more than two years ago. The bank is the central labor bank controlled by unions affiliated to the A. F. of L.

AMERICA IS CARELESS; DEATHS BREAK RECORD

Cleveland, Oct. 10.—This country was branded the most careless nation on earth by speakers at the national safety congress here. It was stated that the American accident death rate is 76.3 per 100,000 of population, or almost twice and one-third times the accident rate for England, the world's second most careless nation.

The safest nation is Denmark, where only 20 persons out of each 100,000 are killed annually.

With its speed, the United States also leads the world in automobile accidents. The number of these fatalities is 14.8 to every 100,000 population, or more than two persons every hour of the day.

Accidents are also taking a terrific toll among this country's children. During the past year 21,000 boys and girls were killed and 500,000 were injured. It was estimated that more than 7,000 youngsters were killed in the streets and highways, and nearly 5,000 were burned to death. Other fatalities were caused by falls, poison, asphyxiation, and drowning.

HOLDS IN IMMIGRATION LAW

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 10.—Organized labor in this state protests against the entry of undesirable immigrants. The workers declare that the immigration law fails to check those who do not come under the quota section of the act. As a result California is being flooded with aliens. The state federation of labor convention instructed its officers to urge that the law be strengthened.

NEW GREEK CONSTITUTION

Athens, Oct. 10.—The Greek legislation has been advised that the constitution of the republic of Greece has been signed by the president and his cabinet. The new constitution provides for a senate and such other measures as are necessary to insure the safety of the republican form of government.

OPPOSE INJUNCTION JUDGES

San Diego, Cal., Oct. 10.—Organized labor in this state will keep a record of injunction judges and will oppose their re-election. This was agreed to by the annual convention of the California state federation of labor.

PRESSMEN TO ARBITRATE

Portland, Ore., Oct. 10.—Web pressmen and newspaper managers have agreed to arbitrate wage differences.

SPLIT IN TRADE BOARD OVER BAKERY COMBINE

Washington, Oct. 10.—Announcement of the $400,000,000 baking merger has caused another upheaval in the federal trade commission which has been repeatedly charged with being "packed" by reactionary presidential appointees.

Huston Thompson and John F. Nugent, minority members of the commission, score their colleagues, Commissioners Nash, Humphrey and Hunt, for withholding the issuance of a complaint against the Continental baking company, a unit in the new merger.

The minority ignores a rule of secrecy that was recently adopted by the commission.

The merger involves 157 plants and includes the General Baking company and the Ward baking corporation. The combination will handle one-fifth of the nation's total bread business, it is stated.

Stock in the General baking company will for $2 a share in 1916. Stock dividends have increased this stock, six for one, and the price paid for present stock is equivalent to $1,350 for each share of original stock.

Differences in the federal trade commission over the merger are almost certain to be carried to congress, when it convenes in December. The commission has ignored several orders of the senate to investigate corporations and industries.

NEW YORK IS LURE TO NEW IMMIGRANTS

New York, Oct. 10.—This city is the Mecca for most immigrants, according to figures issued by the United States bureau of immigration. During the last fiscal year 294,314 immigrants were admitted through all ports and 62,363 of them stopped in New York. Massachusetts was next with 29,434, Michigan third with 26,533, Texas fourth with 22,111, and California fifth with 20,900.

Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Ohio followed, in the order named.

NO WORK IN SOME COAL FIELDS

Shamokin, Pa., Oct. 10.—District officials of the United Mine Workers warn anthracite miners to stay away from the central fields. Company agents are misrepresenting conditions. When workers arrive in union sections they find no work, and are then urged to go to non-union fields.

SOCIALISTS ACCEPT NON-PARTISAN PLAN

Milwaukee, Oct. 10.—Socialists in this city—their stronghold in the United States—are abandoning their "revolutionary" attitude and are accepting the A. F. of L. non-partisan plan. This was indicated at the recent special election for United States senator.

John M. Work, Socialist candidate, was defeated by Robert M. La Follette, jr., in every ward in the city. Work polled but 7,563 as against 31,102 for his opponent. In the fourteenth ward, the strongest Socialist section in the city, the vote was: La Follette, 2,542; Work, 1,100.

In Milwaukee county Work polled but 8,519, as against 37,354 for La Follette.

BUS TRAFFIC GROWS

Atlantic City, Oct. 10.—Electric railways in this country are operating 4,000 busses, 2,100 more than a year ago, said Bion Arnold in an address before the railway association, at that convention in this city.

The average national street car fare was 7.57 cents. Practically every tenth fare is paid out in tokens.

WILL BUILD IN WINTER

Spokane, Oct. 10.—To prove that building construction is not a season-sport, a number of contractors in this city will have its labor temple erected during the winter months.

SHALL NATION'S EQUITY COURTS REPLACE LAWMAKING BODIES?

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 10.—To check the increasing usurpation of equity judges, the A. F. of L. executive council recommends that congress and the several states exercise the authority given by the constitution and define the powers of these judges.

"It is imperative that the masses of our people be governed by the laws as prescribed by our legislatures and not as they may be determined by equity courts," the council says.

While favoring these constitutional changes, trade unionists are urged "to refrain from involving themselves in any procedure, especially in the so-called equity monstrosity of our judicial system."

The council's meaning clearly presents itself: Shall our legislative bodies be the source of all legislation or shall our equity courts be permitted to take their places?

"We have been continually advised that the equity power of our courts is necessary solely that the law of property rights against losses where there exists no remedy at law. We have been forced to the belief that the law division of our courts was intended to conserve the rights of our citizens to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. With the passing of time our courts have constantly enlarged their concepts of protecting the rights of an individual arising from ownership of property.

"Today our equity ignores the division of rights into those things which have to do with the rights of persons to own property. They find no relations too remotely removed from right to property to apply equity jurisdiction. As a result equity courts are developing a system that will completely subordinate courts of law and those political principles which they symbolize. This tendency threatens all constitutional guarantees of freedom and choice of action. In addition, our legislatures have failed to provide adequate remedies at law in order to limit this power of our equity courts.

"Despite the constitution of the United States clearly indicates that the framers of the constitution never intended to have the lands vast powers in the American judiciary as are now exercised by the equity courts.

"The censorship of individual and collective conduct by dictum or decree of our equity courts is no more desirable than domination of an individual or mass conduct by mandate of a king, czar or kaiser.

"Absolutism in our judicial system is not to be tolerated no more than absolutism in any other branch of our government."

FASCISTI "REMEDY" IS BASED ON FORCE

New York, Oct. 10.—Premier Mussolini and the Italian government have negotiated an agreement between the organized labor movement there and the confederation of industry, representing Italian employers, according to Associated Press dispatches.

The agreement, it is stated, will permit workers to join any union they desire, but the executive secure representation they must affiliate with the fascist union. Shop committees, elected by the workers themselves, will be replaced by appointees of fascist union executives.

While between the lines of this story from Rome, it is clear that the government will take charge of the unions, and the ground cut from under compulsory arbitration. That this is the final goal is indicated by this statement in the cables:

"The fascisti hold that the state has an indisputable right of tutelage over social capital and labor, to see that both get a square deal."

The Italian government's latest move indicates the trend of thought in autocratic industrial circles throughout the world.

The American Federation of Labor has continuously urged agreements and understandings with organized employers, but without government interference. As the fascist unions are pledged to Mussolini's theory of government, the government will still aid that autocrat in chaining workers to industry.

No union that permits self-expression or development will be permitted to function by Mussolini, whose industrial "remedy" is based on force rather than mutuality and good will.

PLACE BLAME ON DENBY FOR TEAPOT OIL LEASE

Washington, Oct. 10.—Former Secretary of the Navy Denby, not us, is responsible for the Teapot Dome oil lease.

This is the claim of H. F. Sinclair, head of the oil corporation bearing his name, and former Secretary of the Interior Fall, who are facing criminal conspiracy charges in connection with the oil lease.

If the Sinclair-Fall defense is sustained, responsibility for the lease will be shifted to Denby and they will escape criminal prosecution.

DEPARTMENTS ELECT

Atlantic City, Oct. 10.—With one exception three departments of the A. F. of L. re-elected their presidents and secretaries at their annual conventions here. President O'Connell and Secretary-Treasurer Berres of the metal trades, President Hays and Secretary-Treasurer Manning of the building trades, and Secretary-Treasurer Tracy of the mailers trades were returned to office. President Hedrick of the label department declined to be a candidate. W. J. Spencer, president of the Lathers' International union, was selected.

POISONOUS GASES IN PRINT SHOPS

Washington, Oct. 10.—Danger to life in printing offices can be minimized through proper ventilation, according to a pamphlet issued by the United States bureau of labor statistics. The pamphlet is entitled "Survey of Hygienic Conditions in the Printing Trades."

The report says that tuberculosis and lead poisoning have been almost gradually reduced through better sanitation, but poisonous gases remain a real and dangerous factor, which can be removed by the installation of proper devices.

U. S. PRISON TO MAKE SHOES

Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Oct. 10.—A $1,500,000 shoe plant within the walls of the federal prison here will begin operations the first of the year. When operated at its capacity, the factory is expected to turn out from 1,500 to 1,600 pairs of shoes daily for the United States army and navy.

HIGH COURT CONVENES

Washington, Oct. 10.—The fall term of the United States supreme court, now in session, will pass upon several labor laws. These include the Arizona minimum wage law for women.

The California syndicalism law is also before the court. This act, it is claimed, has been diverted from its original purpose.

Other issues before the court involve the right of the federal trade commission to secure information from business men; the right of a brother of Attorney General Stone to refuse to appear before a senate committee with books and papers; the right of Minnesota to tax the net profits on leases of ore lands; the validity of the verdict of a North Dakota jury of 11 and the authority of the federal trade commission to compel corporations found guilty of unfair practices to divest themselves of properties which the commission held had been acquired to suppress competition.

CANT BUILD NEW RAILROAD

Washington, Oct. 10.—The interstate commerce commission has shattered the dream of L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson railroad, to shorten the distance between Pittsburgh and New York city by building a railroad across the state of Pennsylvania. This railroad was intended to link up with roads west of Pittsburgh, and establish another trunk line into Chicago and the west. The plan is opposed by eastern trunk lines and the interstate commerce commission ruled that the proposal is uneconomic.

It is hinted that President Loree's main purpose in advocating the new line is to force eastern trunk line managers to consider him in future mergers. President Loree is an outstanding trade union opponent. He and Judge Gary of the steel trust led the fight against collective bargaining in President Wilson's industrial conferences.

PRESENT TURMOIL IN CHINA BASED ON SOCIAL WRONGS

New York, Oct. 12.—The present crisis in China, so fraught with the gravest consequences to the peace of the world, has its immediate cause in the shooting of a number of unarmed students by foreign police, in Shanghai on May 30.

This statement is made by the commission on church and race relations of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The churchmen say that Chinese laborers were employed by Japanese mill owners, and the former demanded better treatment, "especially for the women workers."

Following a strike demonstration a Japanese employer fired into the crowd and killed a Chinese worker.

"A number of the Chinese laborers were arrested by the foreign police and sentenced by the Shanghai mixed court for participation in the strike and for violence. Nothing was done, however, either by the police or by the court for the Chinese who had had been killed. A memorial service was held for the dead man and a number of Chinese students participated in it, as well as in the preceding strike activities. The meeting was broken up by the foreign police, who also arrested six students."

As a protest, students and workers called for the police action and demanded that justice be done and insisted that the students who were held in jail be released.

"The British officer shouted to the crowd to disperse. According to his own testimony he gave the order in English, and a few seconds afterward gave an order to shoot. Four students were killed outright and a large number wounded, five of these dying of their wounds later. Some schools and colleges in Shanghai were closed. Searches were made of Chinese households. Shooting, even with machine guns, was carried on by the police in some parts of the city, and more Chinese were killed and wounded. Throughout the period, not a single foreign police officer was killed or seriously wounded."

The churchmen quote numerous witnesses who blame the foreign police for the murderous affair. The diplomatic corps at Pekin sent a delegation of six to Shanghai to investigate the incident, but the result has not been made public.

"According to report," the churchmen say, "they placed the blame upon the British police and the administrators of the foreign settlement.

"A most unjustifiable phase of the whole affair is that now, after seven months after the event, no authoritative investigation has been made public by the foreign nations and no apology offered. Fuel was added by the shooting of Chinese by foreign troops at Hankow and Canton."

The murders have developed a nation-wide boycott by the Chinese against alien domination in general and against British and Japanese business in particular. It is stated that the boycott has resulted in British losses of approximately $1,000,000 a day.

"The boycott is being carried on with great loss to the Chinese merchants themselves, but all classes of people, merchants as well as students and workers, appear to have been cooperating in hearty support of the movement."